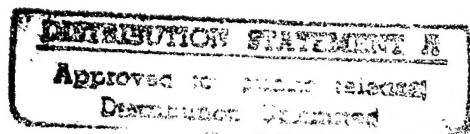


**A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT  
SOUTH ASIAN ISSUES**

*February 1986*

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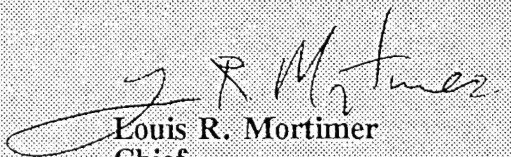
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## PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on two current issues:

- nuclear developments in South Asia, and
- tactics and organization of Afghan resistance groups.

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in January 1986 and is the ninth in a series on these subjects.

Entries within each topic are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Call numbers for materials available in the Library of Congress are intended to facilitate recovery of works cited.

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## GLOSSARY 1 - NUCLEAR TERMINOLOGY RELATING TO SOUTH ASIA

AEMC	The Atomic Energy Minerals Center at Lahore is responsible for finding and recovering uranium ore, thereby filling a vital need stemming from boycotts of Pakistan by international nuclear fuel suppliers.
BARC	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is located in north Bombay and is India's facility for research in and development of nuclear technology.
CHASHNUPP	Pakistan's Chashma Nuclear Power Plant, a projected 900-megawatt facility in Mianwali District, Punjab, was sanctioned in 1982 in order to create electrical power through light-water technology.
Cirus	A Candu-type Canadian-built plant located at BARC, Cirus was commissioned in 1960. India reprocessed spent fuel from Cirus to make the plutonium for its 1974 "peaceful nuclear explosion;" Cirus has a capacity of 40 megawatts.
Dhruva	One of the world's few high-flux reactors, Dhruva, which went critical in August 1985, is solely the product of Indian research and production, and therefore, falls completely outside IAEA safeguards. Dhruva shares facilities with Cirus, its neighbor in the BARC, has a 100-megawatt capacity, and can produce 30 kg of plutonium annually.
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations)
Kalpakkam	This Tamil Nadu town is the site of the Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Center (formerly MAPP) and gives its name to a 40-megawatt fast-breeder reactor which went critical in August 1985 using plutonium-uranium carbide fuel.

KANUPP Karachi Nuclear Power Plant, a 125-megawatt reactor, was supplied by Canada on a turnkey basis and became operational in 1972.

MAPP-1 Madras Atomic Power Project's first Candu-type 235-megawatt unit was commissioned in January 1984. The center is located at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu, and was produced completely by Indian research and technology; consequently, its units and the plutonium they produce fall outside IAEA inspection safeguards. MAPP units are intended to provide electricity for Madras. In October 1985, MAPP was renamed the Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Center, but new names for individual plants have not been made public.

MAPP-2 The second unit at Madras Atomic Power Project is also a Candu-type 235-megawatt plutonium and heavy-water reactor. MAPP-2 went critical in August 1985 and was commissioned in October of the same year.

NPT The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was ratified by the UN General Assembly in 1968. India and Pakistan contend that the NPT discriminates against non-nuclear states, but Pakistan has repeatedly offered to sign if India will do so simultaneously. In the UNGA, Islamabad voted in favor of the NPT.

PAEC Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission

PINSTECH Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science Technology, the site of a US-supplied 5-megawatt "swimming pool"-type reactor installed in the 1960s

Tharapur The Tharapur nuclear power plant, located near Bombay, was built by the United States, has a capacity of 600 megawatts and can annually produce 50 to 80 kg of plutonium. Tharapur and its products come under IAEA inspection safeguards.

GLOSSARY 2 - SOVIET AND SOUTH ASIAN TERMINOLOGY RELATING TO  
THE CONFLICT IN AFGHANISTAN

- Commander      A resistance fighter who is recognized as a military leader in local or regional areas of conflict; some commanders are respected outside their own regions, but there is not yet a coordinated nationwide command. Commander is the only military honorific or rank accorded by the resistance movement.
- Dushmani      (singular: dushman) Soviet pejorative term for Afghan insurgents; it means "bandit" and originated during the 1930s Central Asia resistance.
- DRA            The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was established by a coup in April 1978 but controls only small parts of Afghan territory concentrated along the major highways, airbases, and military installations, and urban centers, including Kabul---none of them secure from resistance guerilla operations.
- KHAD           DRA intelligence service whose operations are entirely directed by its many Soviet KGB advisors. The acronym stands for Khedmat-Etala'at-e-Daulati (State Information Service). KHAD received ministerial rank in January 1986.
- Mujahideen    (singular: mujahid) This Islamic term means "holy warrior", but it is most often used as a name for Afghanistan's resistance fighters, who consider their campaign a jihaad (holy war) to drive unbelievers from their country.



SPETZNAZ

Soviet special warfare troops under the GRU (Military Intelligence Directorate) of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. These highly mobile units are deployed throughout Afghanistan for operations which require more skill or loyalty than is commonly displayed by Soviet or DRA troops.

1. NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH ASIA

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Alimohammad, Sahida. "India's Nuclear and Space Research Programme." Pakistan and Gulf Economist (Karachi), 28 September 1985, p. 26.

This article details processes in use at various nuclear installations around India, making it clear that New Delhi has embarked on an aggressive nuclear program. However, technological flaws abound. At Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, Units I and II have both faced ongoing malfunctions, partly because the original suppliers have refused to service Indian plants since the 1974 detonation. In addition to conquering many of these problems, Indian engineers now produce essential alloys and basic materials. The Indian nuclear energy field draws on both public and private sector firms. The second half of this article is an excellent catalogue of Indian space ventures, with a cautionary comment about their military potential.

Hussain, Mushahid. "Pakistan Too Has a Right to Go Nuclear--K. Subrahmanyam." Muslim Magazine (Islamabad), 29 November 1985, p. 1.

In this interview, India's most famous nuclear "hawk" states that India will not be able to attack Kahuta without inviting a similar attack on its own nuclear installations. The best way to prevent nuclear war between the two countries is a phased escalation of diplomatic goals, beginning with an agreement not to attack each other's nuclear plants, moving forward to trade agreements, and finally negotiating borders and demarcation of the Siachin Glacier. Subrahmanyam says that he would like to see a worldwide end to nuclear weapons, but so long as any one country has them, others must go nuclear in order to avoid nuclear blackmail.

"Nuclear Energy: Twenty-Two Power Plants Anticipated in Next Fifteen Years." Industries et Travaux d'Outre Mer. (Paris), May 1985, p. 310. In French.

The Indian Atomic Energy Commission will construct 22 nuclear power plants in the next 15 years. The plants, 12

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of which will be pressurized water reactors with a 235-megawatt capacity, will be erected in groups of four. Ten other plants will have a 500-megawatt capacity. A new fuel will also be devised, using 70 percent plutonium and 30 percent uranium.

"Opposition Policy on Nuclear Option Discussed." Statesman (Calcutta), 16 October 1985, p. 1. In JPRS-NEA-85-150, 21 December 1985, p. 122.

Several Indian opposition political parties, the Janata, the BJP, and the Lok Dal, would like India to be free to exercise the nuclear option. The Congress (S), which adheres to policies associated with Jawaharlal Nehru, currently renounces nuclear weapons, but will review its policy in the next few months. The Telugu Desam Parliamentary Party will address the topic at a national meeting in November 1985.

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF AFGHAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

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"Deadly Currency." Arabia (London), December 1985, p. 22.

Afghanistan's traditional currency, the afghani, is not used in areas of the country which are controlled by the mujahideen. Mujahid authorities prefer to barter, using the Kalashnikov rifle for a large denomination of currency, with bullets serving for change. Internationally recognized transactions, or smaller deals in which barter is not possible, are carried out in Pakistani rupees.

"Guerillas Attack Kabul, Hit Supply Convoys." Indonesia Times (Jakarta), 13 November 1985, p. 7.

Despite the onset of the fierce Afghan winter, Soviet and DRA troops have increased their campaign in the northern and western parts of the country, particularly in Herat and the Panjsher Valley. In return guerilla forces have attacked convoys and launched a series of rocket attacks on various airports including the one at Kabul. Government and DRA casualties have been heavy.

Salahuddin, Muhammed. "Portrait of a Mujahid." Arabia (London), December 1985, p. 20.

In 1971 Maulana Jalaluddin Haqqani, President of the Seven Party Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen in Paktia province, and Supreme Commander of resistance forces in that area, began operations against the Daud regime's cooperation with the Soviet Union and repression of traditional religious practices. Currently the Maulana, a member of the Yunis Khalis faction of the Hizb-i-Islami, is the primary strategist behind the seige of Khost. His troops control most of the main roads in Paktia province, destroying convoys and preventing Soviet troops from leaving garrisons at Khost and Gardez. In an attached interview, Maulana Jalaluddin says that Khost has been under seige since 1982, with one remaining brigade of Soviet and DRA troops cut off from all land communications. In every province of Afghanistan, says the Maulana, the resistance is on the offensive. ["Maulana" is

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a religious honorific which becomes an element of the name.]

Sargent, Roger. "In the Valley of the Undefeated." Arabia (London), December 1985, p. 22.

In the Kunar Valley, where Soviet offensives have been particularly brutal, the mujahideen ambush convoys and in other ways try to blunt attacks. If the Soviets or Afghan government troops are not able to reclaim their dead, the mujahideen provide burial. Soviet tactics remain gruesome; resistance supplies remain scarce.

"Tajwar Sultan, A Resistance Fighter." Afghan Information Center Monthly Bulletin (Peshawar), number 57, December 1985, p. 11.

Prior to her escape to Pakistan in 1985, Mrs. Tajwar Kakar, known as Tajwar Sultan, lived in Kabul and devised harrassment measures by which the women of Afghanistan help prevent smooth government by the DRA. She recruited schoolchildren to disrupt official demonstrations and disperse officially sanctioned crowds. Concealed in her chador she gathered and ferried secret information. She organized the women of Kabul to participate in investigation of collaborators, pursuit of suspects, and seduction, abduction and murder of Soviet soldiers. An active propagandist, she helped intimidate administration officials who cooperate with the regime. Many such mujahid women have been imprisoned and subjected to tortures no less severe than men receive, including execution. Tajwar now teaches in a school run by Jamiat-Islami.